

Mohave County Miner.

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Leadville Was Put on the Map in 1879

The men who put Leadville on the map were H. A. W. Tabor, August Rische and George Hook, says the Mining Investor. All three were men of humble callings, small means and practically no knowledge of mining. Rische and Hook were shoemakers who had come out into the wild west from Pittsburg. Tabor was a store keeper, but it is current report that his wife managed the store while he roamed over the hills prospecting. At any rate, there are still indications of his activity in the numerous prospect holes that can be seen in both Gilpin and Lake counties. It was Tabor who grubstaked Rische and Hook in 1879. The agreement was that he should furnish them grub and receive in return a one-third interest in whatever they might discover.

There is a tradition around Leadville that the prospectors first got on to ground that belonged to others who kindly volunteered to show them where they might find a likely lode. It seems that they did not care for assistance, but sought a shady slope of what had been named Fryer Hill from George H. Fryer, who had located a claim in April, 1878. At any rate Fryer Hill was at that time well wooded. Hon. Austin Blakey, who is manager of the Little Pittsburg property, says that Rische hunted a shady spot, because, even in Leadville the summer heat sometimes became torrid. Rische and Hook sank a shaft without any surface indications whatever and at 28 feet depth opened up probably the greatest ore body ever discovered. Mr. Blakey says, and the camp's shafts in this neighborhood of Fryer Hill prove his statements, that if they had gone 50 feet to either side of their discovery shaft they would have found practically no ore. The claims were laid out north and south, but the ore shoots ran crosswise. The discovery of the Little Pittsburg was made in the early part of May, 1878. Immediately a flock of poor prospectors followed the trail.

About a month later the Winnimuck was located by Absalom V. Hunter and others, soon after the new discovery shaft was started. Then began a course of litigation over the property in which attacks were made upon the Little Pittsburg until finally in self defense they compromised and incorporated the Little Pittsburg Consolidated Mining Co. It was at this period, it is said, that Hunter and Trimble laid the foundation of their present wealth.

Following the organization of the Little Pittsburg company an era of reckless stock-jobbing and speculation began in which extreme measures were restored to so that dividends might be paid. At one time 80,000\$ worth of ore was stolen from the neighboring ground of the Little Chief, which had meanwhile been located on ground quite as rich as the Little Pittsburg territory, and this theft, it is said, was due to the anxiety of the Little Pittsburg company to pay a promised dividend. At any rate, that 80,000\$ worth of ore proved the undoing of the latter company, because it started reprisals and a series of law suits which eventually placed the Little Pittsburg property in the hands of the Little Chief.

Mr. Blakey says that from a little less than one and a quarter acres, 1,800,000\$ worth of ore was taken by the Little Pittsburg company. From about an acre of Little Chief ground 1,500,000\$ was taken out. Long before the Little Pittsburg property had been incorporated into a company, George Hook, one of the original locators, sold his interest to Tabor for 200,000\$. Rische held on little later and got 350,000\$ for his share. A little later Tabor sold out to David H. Moffat and Jerome Chaffee for more than a million and that was the beginning of Tabor's fortune.

A story that Charles Hill, one of Leadville's pioneers, is fond of telling indicates, in a way, the wonderful wealth of the Little Pittsburg property. Hill has been engaged by Rische to retimber the mine when it consisted of only about 100 feet of workings. Af-

ter finishing the job Tabor met him and asked, "Charley, can you take 100,000\$ out of that hole within 30 days?"

Hill replied that he could take out all there was there, but no more, and he did not know how much that might amount to.

"Well, Charley," said Tabor, "I want to start a bank the first of next month and it will take 100,000\$ to do it. I want you to take it out of the ground."

Hill started to work and within 22 days he had 100,000\$ in silver ore ready for Tabor to establish his bank. At that time the Little Pittsburg workings consisted of a 30-foot shaft and a 60-foot incline.

After the sale of the Little Pittsburg, Tabor bought the Matchless. This mine has been the hope and bulwark of the Tabor family through the stress and storm of thirty years. When Tabor bought the Matchless it was accounted a poor buy, but he immediately began a systematic exploration of the ground and within a month had opened a mine second only to the Little Pittsburg. From that day until this the Matchless has been a producer, and during the past year lessees have been making a large output.

About this time the Chicken Bill incident occurred. An old prospector known in the camp as "Chicken Bill", sank a hole on Fryer Hill, but failing to find pay rock, he helped himself to a quantity of Little Pittsburg ore and salted his prospect. About this time Tabor came along and Chicken Bill succeeded in unloading it upon the former at a price which varies according to local accounts from 500\$ to 40,000\$. It is said that Tabor bought the property for some Denver friends who had asked to be "let in on some of the good things" in the new camp. But hearing that this had been salted, they refused to take it off of Tabor's hands. Tabor, however, went to work and sank Chicken Bill's shaft about ten feet deeper and opened up an ore body that yielded a million and a half. Such was the fortune that followed Tabor for a time.

An Annoying Business.

We may be pardoned for referring again to the remark attributed to Daniel Guggenheim a few months ago, when he was quoted as saying that copper smelting was "an annoying business." It becomes more and more apparent that this was one of Mr. Guggenheim's jokes. Not only has the Guggenheim party been making rapid progress with its immense low-grade copper enterprise at Ely, but these gentlemen are said to be buying personally into the Bingham canyon producers to the extent of some millions of dollars. Again, the men who have made the most of low-grade disseminated copper deposits, the MacNeill-Penrose-Jackling coterie of Colorado Springs and Salt Lake City, have long been in close alliance with the Guggenheims, having sold the United States mill to them at Colorado City before they took up the Utah Copper project at Bingham.

Now, since the flotation of the Chino Copper company on the Santa Rita mine at Silver City, N. M., has been announced, it appears that the Colorado Springs men are the principal factors in that venture also, and it is understood that it will be managed on the same principles that have prevailed with the Ray Copper and the Ray Consolidated. It is freely predicted that the MacNeill-Penrose-Jackling crowd will, within a very few years, have control of a larger output of the red metal than the Amalgamated Copper company enjoys. What may be expected of the Santa Rita, or Chino, is as yet somewhat a matter of conjecture, so far as the public is concerned, but it is claimed that the enterprise is of a nature similar to those at Bingham and Lay and that a gigantic mill will be erected to handle the vast quantities of low-grade ore there existing. This will give this party three mines of the very first importance, the production of which may be gauged in the light of the Utah Copper company's record. This mine is

turning out 70,000,000 pounds of copper a year, and its present milling plans contemplate the doubling of that rate of production. The Ray Consolidated is believed to be a better proposition, in that the ore bodies are limitless and the average copper content higher. Data on the Chino are not at hand.

It is easily conceivable that these three mines, if the Santa Rita is really in the same class with the other two, may, within a few years, supply the country with an annual poundage of copper equal to one half of the entire production of the United States in 1906. Evidently these gentlemen do not find copper mining an annoying business, and the smelting of the concentrates is a necessary incident to production, whether it is annoying or not. Mr. Guggenheim's reference was to copper smelting, but we rather suspect that he winked the other eye when he made it. Both as a metallurgical and business question, it may be doubted whether it is suitable for custom plants, especially since the copper-mining companies, with their immense capital, may handle their own product. But, if it is annoying in one case, the Guggenheim rival, the International, will make the same discovery. The last-mentioned concern is expected to build upon the copper business, but it will be noted that it is conducted by copper men who own copper mines and will probably fashion their venture according to their mining interests.—Daily Mining Record.

Lawler Group Changes Hands.

A Prescott dispatch says final payment was made yesterday to John Lawler, Judge E. W. Wells and their associates by W. T. Hook of Los Angeles for the Lawler group of twenty claims in the Eureka mining district. Eight claims of the group were purchased by Mr. Hook May 12, 1906, and 12 claims purchased August 18, 1906, the title passing yesterday after the last installment of the purchase price was paid. The properties are located on Copper and Burro creeks.

Since purchasing the group Hook and his associates have spent a large amount in development and equipment. Locations consist of a series of veins and copper deposits covering a wide area. Development was discontinued during the panic of 1907 and has not been resumed on a large scale since. It was given out yesterday that arrangements are being made for the extensive prospecting of the ground by diamond drills.

After the purchase of the groups in 1906 Hook and his associates added to their holdings by location and purchase. They now own a strip of the Eureka district almost six miles long by four miles wide. Three preliminary railroad surveys have been made to the group from points on the S. F., P. & P. railroad, Hillside, thirty miles east is the nearest railroad station.

Agents of Wharton Estate at Canyon.

M. Weiss and A. Munson, representatives of the Wharton estate, arrived from the east Wednesday. They went on out to the Canyon the same day, intending to remain for several weeks.

Mr. Weiss is said to be a nephew of the late Joseph Wharton, while Mr. Munson is connected with a large iron mine in New Jersey. Several weeks ago the Bulletin announced on the authority of Manager Charles Gracey that representatives of the estate would shortly be on the ground prepared to start operations. Their arrival within the scheduled time would indicate that there has been no hitch, and that the long delayed operation of some of Eldorado's leading mines will soon be actively under way.—Searchlight Bulletin.

Sore Nipples.

Any mother who has had experience with this distressing ailment will be pleased to know that a cure may be effected by applying Chamberlain's Salve as soon as the child is done nursing. Wipe it off with a soft cloth before allowing the babe to nurse. Many trained nurses use this salve with best results. For sale by H. H. Watkins.

Globe's Great Demand for Lumber.

To supply the great demand for lumber which the erection of new buildings and the development of local mines has set up, a million feet of this commodity has either been received here by one local company within the past month, or is now on the way to this city.

While nothing in the nature of a lumber famine is on, the demand is unusually large, at the present time, and were it not for the fact that the many thousand feet of framing and finishing material for the new business blocks either under construction or immediate contemplation, will be used during a period of several months, there would probably be considerable difficulty in supplying the demand.

Not only is the boom in business buildings without precedent in the annals of the city, but new residences are dotting the city in all sections.—Globe Silver Belt.

Much Bullion Shipped Out.

The bullion shipped out of Searchlight for the last current month were the largest ever handled by Agent Pollard during the 14 months he had been in charge. Detailed figures being unavailable, it would be unfair to attempt a tabulated estimate, but in general the Bulletin estimates that the combined mills and leases are working on an average of 225 tons of ore daily. Fifteen dollars a ton is conservative average for this ore, making a daily production of 3375\$, or in round terms, 100,000\$ a month.

The payroll is estimated by the Bulletin to exceed 25,000\$ a month.—Searchlight Bulletin.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Mines is in receipt of a copy of Congressman Smith's bill to provide for the disposal of lands in California chiefly valuable for oil and asphaltum, which was re-introduced in the House of Representatives May 20th. The bill provides that lands chiefly valuable for mineral oil or asphaltum may not be located as placer mining claims after the passage of this Act. It also covers the proceedings under which such lands may be taken up by citizens, outlining in detail the necessary procedure. The Act also covers the details of application for patent, and sets forth provisions which constitute abandonment of a claim under the Act.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Mines is in receipt of the following communication from the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington:

"In reply to your letter of May 1st, 1909, you are informed that proper consideration of the protests, which you state will be filed in Los Angeles, California, Land Office, against recent application of the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. for patent on certain lands between Mohave and Needles, will be given, and if the facts in the case warrant, an examination of the lands will be made by the field service division of this office, before patent is issued to the S. P. R. R. Co."

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE Fourth Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the County of Mohave.

L. R. Wright, Plaintiff.
Vs.
Victor Gold Mining Company, a Corporation.
Defendant.

Under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of Arizona, in and for Mohave County, on the eighth day of April, 1909, in the above entitled action, wherein L. R. Wright, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment against Victor Gold Mining Company, a corporation, defendant, for the sum of \$174,677.50, with interest and costs, which said judgment was on the eighth day of April, 1909, duly docketed and recorded, in Judgment Book 2 at said Court, at page 479 I have levied upon all that certain personal property described as follows, to-wit:

Eleven miles of four inch pipe reaching from the Victor and the Virgin mines to a pump station near the Colorado river; also one large and one small electric pump with building enclosing the same at the pump station; also a 5,000 gal. tank, and all tools, materials and supplies;

Also about 22 miles of transmission line connecting machinery at the mines with that at a power plant on the California side of the river;

Also all cars, track and track iron, tools implements, pipe and pipe lines, machine drills and connections, machinery and appliances, lumber, timber, fuel, mining, machinists and blacksmith tools;

Also a complete assay outfit and all chemicals, materials and supplies, and each, all and every of the personal property of said defendant not herein specifically mentioned.

Notice is hereby given, That on

Monday, the 28th day of June, 1909, at ten o'clock a. m., of that date, at the front door of the office of said Victor Gold Mining Company, in San Francisco Mining District, Mohave County, Arizona, I will, in obedience to said execution, sell the above described personal property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's said judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest bidder for cash in lawful money of the United States.

Dated at Kingman this 24 day of June, 1909.
WALTER BROWN,
Sheriff of Mohave County, Arizona.

First insertion June 2-26

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of ALLEN MARSH, deceased.
Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Allen Marsh, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at Kingman, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in said County of Mohave.


J. P. GIDEON,
Administrator of the Estate of Allen Marsh, deceased.

Dated this 31st day of May, 1909.
First publication June 5-July 3

Mine Warning Notice.

To Whom It May Concern:
Notice is hereby given that the High Point, Rhinegold, Lohengrin, Lorel, Banker, Side Spur, Morning Star and Evening Star claims, situated in the San Francisco mining district, Mohave County, Arizona Territory, are being worked under contract agreement, and that neither the said mining claims, nor the buildings and improvements thereon, nor the Eclipses and Independence water rights and mill sites and pipe line, nor the undersigned owners hereof, will be liable or responsible for any labor or material furnished or debt contracted, or injury sustained by any employers or employees in working or improving said property, and that no employer or employee is the agent of the owners for any purpose, and that all operatives engage in such service at their own risk and that no debt or claim of debt is valid against said water rights, mill sites, pipe lines, mining claims or property or its owners thereof.

CROWN CITY GOLD MINES COMPANY,
By ALEX MILLER, President.
Pasadena, California, May 6th, 1909.
First insertion May 15, 1909.



Tri-Weekly

Excursions

Tuesdays - Thursdays - Saturdays

Round Trip Rates

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Los Angeles | \$19.00 |
| San Diego | 19.00 |
| Redondo Beach | 19.00 |
| Catalina Island | 21.25 |
| Sah Francisco | 28.00 |
| Santa Barbara | 19.00 |

Tickets limited to November 30, 1909
Glad to answer questions
R. M. Harris, Santa Fe Agent